The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,196—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, Time sale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding 5 cwt. will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th		on the 1st

of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 320	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates, which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Martinolich	2,804	480	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	29th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 460	Rs. 290	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	330	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

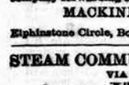
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	26th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Dec.
				1882.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.
s.s. BRITANIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	28th Feb.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	11th Mar.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	25th „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	8th April.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	30th Dec.
				1882.
s.s. ITALIA (or another)		2,500	500	23rd Jan.
s.s. TINACRIA (or another)		2,500	500	11th Feb.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 2 per Vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.

5, Meadow Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. TEHERAN	3438	400	A. C. Loggin	10th Nov.
— ASSAM	3438	400	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	3616	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— RYDARPES	3261	450	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3764	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	3439	400	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3869	400	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	3893	550	W. S. Thompson	31th „
— SURAT	3112	550	W. E. Breeze	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	3283	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS Return Tickets are issued to Passengers by the Steamers of the 1st and 15th of each month, available to return by the Steamers of the 1st and 15th of the second month following.

	Down ways.	Up ways.	Down ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 550	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PESHAWUR	3800	600	E. J. Baker	18th Nov.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. R. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	2263	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W.M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SARMATION from LONDON, discharging in the Prince's Dock, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS at this office for countersignature. All claims must be passed by the Captain.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 11b. each

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash	Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash	30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs,	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Fillers.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

Non-Alcoholic.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1
Lemonade	
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 8
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 2 0
Bottles charged Extra	

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS.

GRAND SUCCESS OF KELLAR,

THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR, FROM IRVING AND STEINWAY HALLS, NEW YORK, WHERE HIS UNPARALLELED ENTERTAINMENTS WERE PRESENTED NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AUDIENCES FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

HIS MARVELLOUS SEANCES

Have been given in presence of THE CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE, Including HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AT WINDSOR CASTLE;

and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries, the most learned having been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them inexplicable.

KELLAR

Is without doubt pre-eminently the Superior of all Illusionists, producing without the ordinary physical appliances THE MOST PROFOUND AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes, Rs. 12 and 24; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 As. Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9 o'clock sharp. Box office open daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1882.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November, 1881, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward Free their handsomely got up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1882, which has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty the Queen, containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN STUART, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to send in their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as already notified, will be held here TO-DAY as under:—ADJOURNED MEETING, 3 p. m.; SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, 3-30 p. m.; ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS, 4 o'clock.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary Town Council.

Municipal Office's, 9th November, 1881.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill Nepean Sea-road, next door to Mr. Spencer's. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, or earlier if required, for about a year certain. A very desirable BUNGALOW, completely and very neatly furnished with great taste, consisting of four bed, dressing, and bath-room, drawing-room, and a dining-room. Position admirable. Rent, Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
23, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable BUNGALOW on the sea-shore, next door to C. H. Forbes, Esq. Rent, only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that VASSANTRAM BHIKHARIDAS, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of LALDASS TRICUMDASS, has THIS DAY DISMISSED from his service his MOONIM and KILIDAR in his firm at Bombay, named LALA MOTIRAM and DEWCHUND MOTIRAM respectively. The public are therefore hereby requested not to have any dealings with the said Lala Motiram and Dewchund Motiram or either of them on account of the said firm, otherwise they will do so at their own risk and

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, & DINSHA,
Attorney's for Vassantram Bhikharidas.

Bombay, 8th November, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MYROBOLLAN or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1881-82 is estimated at:—

In Belgaum—5,000 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.
In Kanara—4,700 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division in Kanara, between the date of this publication and the end of December, 1881.

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 4th November, 1881.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

PRIZES of Rs. 750 and Rs. 250, respectively, are offered for the first and second best DESIGNS of a building suitable for a CLUB-HOUSE at KARACHI.

A plan of the ground will be supplied on payment of a fee of Rs. 5, and all other information as regards accommodation, &c., will be given to intending competitors on application to the Honorary Secretary, Sind Club, Karachi.

All plans and estimates should bear a motto, and be forwarded, with a *sealed* cover containing the name and address of the designer, to the Honorary Secretary, Sind Club, Karachi, on or before the 1st of January, 1882.

W. A. WETHERALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary, Sind Club.

Sind Club, Karachi, 1st November, 1881.

NEW
DRESS SERGES
FOR
THE HILLS
AND
HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Lisbon Serge	...As. 8 per yard.
Adriatique Serge,	...As. 12 per yard.
Velu Serge,	...Re. 1-0 per yard.
Acadia Serge,	...Re. 1-4 per yard.
Lapland Serge,	...Re. 1-8 per yard.
Vienna Serge,	...Re. 1-8 per yard.
Estemene Serge,	...Rs. 2-0 per yard.

Estimates for costumes and patterns post free. 10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.

Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India,"	their finest Brand	.....	Cash per doz. Qts.	Rs. 50 0
Do.	do.	do.	..... „ do. Pts.	„ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'XMAS & NEW-YEAR CARDS.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a fresh and choice selection of Christmas and New Year's Cards. Orders for Cards for forwarding to friends at home will be at once attended to. The Mail which leaves Bombay on the 8th December is due in London on or about Christmas day.

(In ordering Cards, the number only need be quoted, and orders should be addressed to

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.—(POSTAGE EXTRA.)

Forty different designs on Cards, Illustrated with Flowers, Birds, Crosses, Children, Shells, Butterflies, Heads of animal and Pictures, on various colored grounds, ...each 1 anna or 8 annas per dozen assorted.

Sixty different designs as above, in a larger and superior style, ...each 2 annas, or Re. 1, per dozen assorted.

Thirty different designs in Card, beautifully illustrated with Flowers, Comic faces, Bird nests, Birds, &c. &c., ...each 3 annas, or Rs. 1-8 per dozen assorted.

Sixty different designs on Cards, Ferns, Flowers, Mistletoe Holly, Birds, Birds Nests, Picture, Figures and Grotesque Pictures, ...each 4 annas, or Rs. 2-8 per dozen assorted.

Thirty different designs on Cards, Water Scenes, Winter country scenes, Sporting picture, Nymphs, Satchels, Flowers, Birds and Animals .. ..6 annas each or Rs. 3-0 per dozen assorted.

Twenty different designs of Faces, Nests with Birds, Faces with music, Flowers, on large size cards, toned and white—superbly finished with greetings, ...8 annas each, or Rs. 5 per dozen assorted.

Indian Cards, printed in India of Indian scenes with a few lines of greeting suitable to the season 0 8

"EASTERN DAMSELS," "NYMPHS OF THE GROVE" and "YOUTHFUL GRACES," beautiful Chromolligraphs of young girls in loose or Oriental costume, mounted on enamelled cards, in gold and colours with greeting, (9 designs) with bouquet of flowers 1 0

Black crosses with pressed natural flowers, ferns and mosses, on white and toned cards, ornament with gold and silver 1 4

MECHANICAL CARDS.

A moveable slide disclosing Cupid surrounded with flowers 1 0

Stage effect with greetings on gold back ground, flowers and picture, by means of slide the card opens showing a boy with a barrow filled with flowers 1 0

Card with mountain scene, a slip of card with words is drawn down when a balloon, steamer and railway train are put in motion. 1 8

An Embossed card ornamented with flowers and greeting, two pieces of car dboard are drawn out and turning the card into a flower vase from which issues a bunch of flowers 1 12

VOICED 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

A slight quick pressure on the back of the card will produce a sound imitation of the subject illustrated on the card; as the chirping of birds 1 0

The 'Xmas Darling—an imitation Baby dressed in muslin and laid in a neat ornamental box 1

BON BONS, CARD GAMES, IN-DOOR GAMES, FANS, LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES FANCY GOODS AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION, PLATEDWARE AND CUTLERY, AND ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRESENT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart-row, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE

ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA

where you are able to procure every requisite

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN

AT

EUROPEAN PRICES.

N. B.—COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

CATALOGUES WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

POONA CASH BAZAAR,

BRANCH, EAST-STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 30th November, 1881.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
9, Hummum-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A YOUNG English person wants a situation as children's maid; good certificates. Apply to Mrs. Carew, Marine-house, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS in its every branch conducted by a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. Inquire at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S Good fitting BOOTS and SHOES are made of best materials and style. S. Y. YARSH, No. 1, Meadow-street.

MAGNIFICENT Gruyer Cheese in cut at 12 as. per lb.; also Breakfast Bacon and D.G. Cheese at 12 as. per lb. BARTON & Co., 45, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, Howard's Sulphate of Quinine, just received per S. S. Verona, at Rs. 6 per ounce. Eduljee Bazenjee Lakdawala, 139, Bazar Gate-street, Fort.

PHAETON and Tonga Dawks ready, laid to Mahableshwar and Sattara. PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Stage Coach Proprietor, Main-street, Poona.

WANTED, by a young Lady a situation as Governess or Companion, in return, for a comfortable home and small remuneration. Apply "CORA," *Bombay Gazette*.

SITUATION wanted by a French woman qualified in every way, having held similar situations before. Good testimonials. Apply to "L. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, the best on the Hill, is now open.

COLABA HOTEL.—Good ROOMS now available for married or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

WANTED immediately, a high caste young BULL-DOG, must be of sound habit. Apply with full particulars, to Mir. Eshanul Huq, Dewan, C. I.

WANTED, an engagement as CARDING or SPINNING MASTER, or both combined. Address "C.," at the Printers.

WANTED, Engineers for Cotton Presses at Bhownuggur and at Dhoolia. Apply to Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 13, Marine Street, Bombay.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen qharts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 15 per dozen. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Jehangeer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT and Co.'s AUCTION on SATURDAY, November 12th, a TONGA, HARNESS and pair of bay Deccane PONIES, height 13. The turnout in perfect order.—Ponies ride or drive.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES!—Just arrived, a first-class batch of well-bred Horses, comprising a number suitable as chargers, hunters, cobs and well-matched pairs. The above horses are specially selected for SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, where they are to be seen on commission sale.—ROB. SCOTT and Co.

[illegible] LATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, intericaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TURKISH DELIGHT, 12 as. per box. ELEME FIGS, 8 as. and 1 Re. boxes.—PEARSE, Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8.

BUSINESS was somewhat upset this morning by the delay in the receipt of home telegrams owing to an obstruction on the Suez line, and when the messages were received there was nothing in them to induce increased activity.

The most important movement reported from London is an advance of ½ per cent in Consols, which are now quoted at 100⅜, the result, no doubt, of easier Money. Reuter still quotes rates of discount in the open market at 3⅝ on 3 months and 4 per cent. on 4 months bills, but private advices quote 3⅜ on 6 months paper, a pretty clear indication that a reduction in the Bank of England rate is not far distant. Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ higher at 91⅜, but other securities are all unchanged, as also is Bar Silver at 51½d. per oz.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Seeds are unaltered. Wheat comes dull and drooping with a decline of 6s. to 1s. per quarter in London arrival prices.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported firm with a moderate enquiry, but Reuter also adds that any attempt to raise prices checks business.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, Reuter says, closed firm yesterday, the sales being 15,000 bales, of which 1,900 were Surats. Spot prices, however, come unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Americans. From New York the usual message has not come to hand to-day, so that we are unable to give our usual comparison of the receipts at the ports.

EXCHANGE to-day has remained very quiet, but nevertheless steady, and rates are unaltered. Calcutta telegrams also quote previous rates, 1s. 8d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8⅝d. for 6 months Credits. Closing quotations here are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2f. 13½c.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again to-day owing to the better accounts from London, and a considerable business has been done at Rs. 101⅜. At the close Rs. 101 11-16 is asked for large pieces, and for Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110½ is the quotation.

SHARES are quiet, and in some cases lower. In Banks there is no change. Colaba Land Shares are Re. 5 lower at Rs. 830. Press Companies are steady, and Berar are quoted Rs. 5, New Indian Rs. 2½ higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are dull, and in most cases Rs. 5 lower. Gold Mining Shares are very depressed, and all the local companies stand at a considerable discount.

COTTON to-day has been firm, but without much in the shape of new business doing. Rain appears to have been general throughout Khandesh and the Berars, and sellers, being dubious about the possible extent of damage, are chary about contracting.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are all dull, but in the meantime prices are unchanged.

FREIGHTS have shown considerable depression today. A number of rates are in the market, but shippers hold off, the dulness in Wheat at home inducing the belief that we shall yet see a material fall in rates. For Liverpool Cotton has been booked for ready shipment at 38s. 9d., and shippers now hold for 37s. 6d. per ton. Forward steamers are offering from home rather more freely.

PIECE-GOODS are dull, and the enquiry slack. Prices are not quotably lower, but the tendency is easier.

COALS are in more active request, but sellers of distant shipment still hold aloof.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	7221
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	305
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	....	£20	65-7-3	do	73
Ditto	....	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£20	196-5-15	ano	315

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Masagon Land, &c.	4,000	3,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220
	For distribution.				

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	950
Anoily Press Co. Limited	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	430
Broach Cotton Ginning and Pres Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhulleea Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	190
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co	700	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,300xd
French Press Co	300	400	all	45 p. s.	632
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	435xd.
Mofussil Co	3,125	408	400	15 p. s.	395
New Indian Press	1,250	125	Rs. 125	Rs. 15	185
Prince of W. Press	120	..	235	all	1,400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,000xd.
Semoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	55	460

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	380
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	138xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,780	500	35 p. s.	665
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ltd.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	960
Bhowanugur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Carpas, India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	790
Coorla Mills	2,000	50	1,000	all	950
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	800
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs.73-8	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,125
Jafier Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhailloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,125
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 40	560
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,490
Mango Spinning Co.	2,500	250	250	50 p. s.	275
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,245
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,010
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,110
Oriental	1,000	625	625	Rs. 55	805
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	405
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,350
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Soodundee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1000
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	Rs. 50	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	{160x. {150x.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,415
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	105
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	450
Mechanical Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct. p.s.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,025 nomi.
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	3½	..	2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	113
Thracher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	925
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nomi. 9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	..	25	..	nomi. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

THE barque Mary Nelson, 486 tons, Captain W. Wood, will sail to-day for Chittagong with a general cargo.

THE steamer Coventina, 1,061 tons, Captain Julius Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Reunion (27th Oct.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Sestos, 784 tons, Captain R. J. C. Tilmouth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th Oct.) with a cargo of 1,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer [illegible]rice-et-Reunion, 1,249 tons, Captain [illegible] will sail to-day for London with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. and [illegible]V. Deane Cowan, four children and two servants; Mrs. Aullard and two children, and Mrs Martin.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 863 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Connolly, Mr. Ligh, Surg. Hoysted, Lieut. Grove, Lieut. Courtnay, Surg. E. Tilley, Major Phillips, Asst. Apothecary Soares, Apothecary Fernandes, Mr. Bhoir, Serjt. Churchill, 89 European rank and file, and 109 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Helios, 1,428 tons, Captain C. Lazarich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (15th Oct.) with the following cargo :—from Trieste,—75 packages piece-goods, 30 bales twist, 435 packages paper, 170 casks beer, 1 case wine, 2 packages earthenware, 171 barrels cement, 2 cases toys, 1 case cheese, 1 case butter, 9 cases medicines, 1 case thread, 1 case jewellery, and 1 case beads. From Canale,—14 cases tobacco. From Fiertzaid,—40 cases orange. From Salonica,—1 case tobacco. From Constantinople,—1 case books, 6 cases stores, 6 bales silk, and 5 cases tobacco. From Smyrna,—1 case wine, 11 cases confectionery, and 1 case tobacco. From Aden,—43 bags gum and 1 box specie.

THE following passengers arrived on Monday per Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Helios, Captain C. Lazzarich :—

FROM TRIESTE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Neale.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moore.
Mrs. C. Blaschcek.
Mrs. F. Baker.
Count Hunjady.
Professor E. Haeckel.
Rev. Mr. J. H. Messmor.
Rev. Mr. A. D. Rowe.
Rev. Mr. A. Holcomb and Mrs. Holcomb.
Mrs. Rowe and 4 children.
Mr. A. Krick.
Mr. H. Will.
Mr. G. B. Stacey.
Mr. D. Preisegel.
Father O. Ehrle.
Mr. H. Hoffmann.
Mr. N. Christenson.
Mr. J. Tintner.
Mr. G. Marinitsch.

FROM BRINDISI—Major G. D'Aguilar Jackson.

FROM PORT SAID—Mrs. A. Marconetti.

FROM ADEN.

Mrs. Carey and 2 children. Mrs. Cranfield and children.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee, Nov. 4.
8	Helios (s)	Lazzarich	Trieste, Oct. 15.
	Sestos (s)	Tilmouth	Cardiff, Oct. 4.
	Coventina (s)	Berg	Reunion, Oct. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
8	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	H. G. May Frere (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Barque Mary Nelson, Wood, to Chittagong.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Steamer Maurice-et-Reunion, Nicolai, to London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Helios, to China, &c.
Brig Fatty Sultan, to Malabar Coast and Allepey.
Steamer Coventina, to United Kingdom.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—100 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 55 bales wool, Goverdhundass Bhungandass ; 800 cwts wheat, Lallee Poonsey and Co ; 35 bales hemp and 95 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondercjee ; 42 bales wool, Govindjee Tuluckchund ; 382 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 80 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 330 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaywat ; 64 bags grain, Lyon and Co.

Corinth (s)—3 bales cotton, Panachund Jewraj ; 300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 19 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 23 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 600 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee and Co.

City of Baltimore (s)—25 bales wool, Mahomed Gangjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 1,680 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Inchcultha (s)—75 cwts horns, Jan Mahomed Heerjee ; 60 bales skins, Davidas Morlidhr ; 22 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy ; 18 bales hides and skins, Feerbhoy Damjee ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 8 bales hides, Esmail Gangjee and Co ; 3,751 packages coir yarn, J. F. Sleeman ; 28 cwts horns, Curimbhoy Shuriff Cassumbhoy ; 70 bales cotton, Cowasjee Brothers.

Teheran (s)—308 packages indigo, 287 bales skins, and 94 bales senna, The F. and O. Co ; 5 cwts ivory, Nanchund Jewarchund ; 6½ cwts ivory, Nanicebhoy Goolam Hoosein ; 39 cwts cardamoms, Dwarkadas Mooljee ; 1424 cwts colombo roots, Rustomjee Manockjee ; 3,232 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 60 cwts horns, Munjee Allana ; 13½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passionee ; 17 cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Jeranos (s) 24 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 2,799 cwts ghngellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara (s)—53 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—17 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—25 bales cotton, Hujarimull Nursingdass ; 12 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 56 cwts oilbanum and 264 cwts cloves, Cuma Ramjee ; 11 cwts cloves, Khakebhoy Hamany ; 250 bales twist, Hajee Esmail ; 127 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Agn Syed Mirza ; 50 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co ; 94 cwts sharkfins and 3 cases peacock feathers, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 4 bales twist, R. Dadabhoy ; 20 bales twist, Dadabhoy Hecrajee ; 862 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 138 cwts googul, Anundjee Hemraj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Innis, Lieut. and Adjt., 9th Lancers, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 7.

Southey, Lieut., 2nd Battn. Northuberland Fusiliers, on leave, from Agra.

Gove, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Ringe, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Kamptee.

NOVEMBER 8.

Hoysted, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Legh, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Campbell, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Kohat.

Jackson, Major, Genl. List, Cavalry, on duty, from England.

Campbell, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Phelps, Lieut.-Col., Comsy.-Genl., on duty, to Nusserabad.

NOVEMBER 7.

Watson, Col., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Gwalior.

Hall, Capt., R. A., on duty, to Peshawur.

Stopford, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Delhi.

Davis, Major, 5th Bengal N. L. I., on duty, to Jhansi.

Keyes, Major-Genl. Staff, on duty, to Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 8.

Davidson, Lieut., Royal Scott Fusiliers, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Richardson, Lieut., Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Grove, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on duty, to Deolalee.

Innis, Lieut. and Adjt., 9th Lancers, from leave, to Umballa.

Carpenter, Capt., Connaught Ranger, on duty, to Mooltan.

Webb, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., on duty, to Allahabad.

Corbett, Bgde. Surgn., on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 8.

1. The following promotions are sanctioned in C. Company from this date, viz :—

Corpl. T. J. McCloughin to be Serjt. *vice* Morgan, resigned.

Corpl. S. J. Keess to be Serjt., *vice* Atherton, resigned.

2. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company, viz :—

No. 1402 Vol. D. Wyatt.
No. 1403. Vol. F. Marder.

3. The hour for morning drills and parades is changed from 6. a. m. to 6-30 a. m. to suit the convenience of members residing at a distance from the parade ground.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 5.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

Mr. C. S. Rennick, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, posted to Rajputana by the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Notification No. 330, dated Simla, the 11th Oct. 1881, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training, is attached to the Ajmere Provincial Division.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Maj. J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Comd., Deoli Irregular Force, returned, on the 17th Oct., from privilege leave.

Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, Offg. Supdt., Rajputana State Railway Police, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. R. Tregear on the forenoon of the 17th Oct.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. P. White, Asst. Surv., 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj. T. C. Manderson, R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Mily. Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section.

Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, Storekeeper, officiating in Class III of Revenue Scale, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, October 31.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following transfers and postings of administrative medical officers :—

Depy. Surgn. Genl. A. H. Fraser, from the Peshawar district to the Rawal Pindi division, vice Depy. Surgn. Genl. A. Smith, M. D., C. B., transferred on promotion to Gibraltar.

Depy. Surgn. Genl. W. M. Webb, now on passage to India, to the Meerut division on arrival, vice Depy. Surgn. Genl. E. J. Franklyn, M. D., ordered to England.

Bgde. Surgn. J. B. C. Reade, under orders for Bengal, in anticipation of his promotion to the rank of Depy. Surgn. Genl., to the Peshawar district on arrival, vice Depy. Surgn. Genl. Fraser, transferred to the Rawal Pindi division.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.—Lieut. Stanley Humphrey to be Adjt., vice Lieut. W. C. St. J. Partridge, proceeded to join the regimental depot, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 7th May 1881.

Under telegraphic instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Sillery, Suffolk Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to command the 2nd Batn. of his regiment.

Capt. H. W. Trench, Royal West Surrey Regt., having completed the special duty upon which he was employed at Simla, is directed to rejoin his regiment.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the quarterly committees held on the 3rd Oct., are declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustanee, agreeably to the provisions of section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Capt. J. A. Lawrie, R. A ; Lieuts. A. C. Ballward, R. A ; C.D. Cave, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regiment ; C. A. Bray, 1st East Lancashire Regt ; J. Shaw, 2nd Bn. Scotch Rifles; Sb. G. L. Steel, North Staffordshire Regt., on probation 2nd B. C ; H. R. W. Lumsden, East Surrey Regt., on probation 3rd B, Cavy ; E. T Paul, 6th Bengal Cavalry ; C. A. Roberts, Leinster Regt. on probation 7th Bengal Cavalry ; C. F. G. Young, Wiltshire Regt., on probation 6th Native Inf ; H. Rose, Cheshire Regt. on probation 2nd Goorkhas ; Corporal T. Mitchell, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

West Yorkshire Regiment.—Capt. S. J. Butler, 1st Battn. and V. R. Rae, 2nd Battn.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieutenant :—

Lieuts. C. M. Blackett, 4th Bn. Rifle Bde. ; W. J. R. Wickham, Bn. W. Codrington, and D. J. O'Brien, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. ; G. Murray, and W. R. Little, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned candidate passed the lower standard in Persian on the 13th Oct. :—

Pvte. J. Goedike, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.

With the sanction of Govt., No. 145, 3rd Class Hospl. Asst. Ismail, attached to the staff hospital, Loodiana, is permitted to resign the service.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated 14th Oct., appointing Maj. G. T. Halliday, 15th Beni. Cavy., to officiate as Depy. Judge Advocate to a general court martial, ordered to assemble at Mooltan on the 17th idem.

1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.—Battn order, dated 8th Oct., appointing Lieut. A. W. Brooke, Asst. Instr. of Musketry, vice Ditmas.

6th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 10th Oct., making the following appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem, consequent on the return from leave of Capt. W. J. A. Birch :—

Capt. W. J. A. Birch, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Handcock, seconded.

Capt. L. M. Bolster, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins, on furlough.

28th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 13th Oct., making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Col. J. Hudson, C. B. :—

Maj. H. S. Marshall, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hills, on furlough.

Maj. A. London to revert to his officiating appointment of Wing Commander.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated 18th Oct., appointing Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, Offg. Wing Officer in relief, to officiate as Qr.-mr., and also to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Spankie, appointed Cant. Mag., Benares, there being no other officer available.

Col. W. H. Ralston, 2nd Battn. East Surrey Regt., is granted an extension of privilege leave, from the 10th Oct. to 7th Nov., both days inclusive, an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on court martial duties on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Major J. M. Benthall, to part of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. M. S. Bell, (Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl. Intelligence Branch,) for ninety days from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. G. W. Freckleton to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.*.* AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GILL—At London, William Gill, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, late of Bombay. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HUTCHINS—November 6th, at Bombay, James Blake Hutchins, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraphs (late of Afghanistan), aged 38 years.—Madras papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARETT—October 27th, at Barabunki, the wife of Major Marett, of a daughter.

RATTIGAN—November 3rd, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Rattigan, of a son.

SEYMOUR—October 19th, at Dehra Dun, the wife of A. J. C. Seymour, prematurely, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

DEROZARIO- HINE—November 2nd, at Amballa, William Richard DeRozario, to Anna Alexandra, daughter of Mr. Wilfrid Hine, late Post Master of Delhi.

PORTER—BRINKWORTH—October 28th, at Rawal Pindee, Robert Porter to Ellen Brinkworth.

DEATHS.

LAWLER—November 4th, at the Lahore High School, Vera Harriette, infant daughter of Thomas and Florence Lawler, aged 3 months and 12 days.

RADCLIFFE—October 16th, at Umritsar, Conductor Hugh Chalmers Radcliffe, Sub-Engineer, D. P. W.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

TO-DAY the members of the Corporation will be asked to take the steps necessary to carry out their resolution of the 29th March, 1878, then unanimously agreed to, and to authorize the raising of the balance of the loan of sixty lakhs then sanctioned, in order to complete the drainage of this city. The matter had been one of continued controversy for years, and every possible—and we may almost say every impossible—scheme had been duly examined. On the date named above the Corporation unanimously accepted the recommendations of a Commission appointed by Government to consider the whole question, and accepted also the financial and moral responsibility of a complete drainage scheme for the city. Since that time the authorities have not been idle : the main sewer has been laid from the head of Carnac-bunder through the city to the outlet at Love-grove. The drain in Frere-road built at the expense of the Port Trust also connects with it, so that from the Prince's Dock the main sewer drain is ready to carry off the sewage of the houses ; the outfall has also been completed, thus taking the sewage out to deep water behind Worlee-hill ; many of the streets, moreover, have received their branch drain pipes to a length of more than thirty miles. The expenditure has been as follows : on the main sewer, Rs. 4,75,000 ; outfall, Rs. 2,40,000 ; pipe sewers, Rs. 1,88,000 ; pumping machinery, Rs. 87,000 ; foundations of engine-house, Rs. 12,000 ; establishment, Rs. 1,15,000 ; while Rs. 1,45,000 are still to be expended to complete the pipe sewers and the pumping station. And here the matter rests, and for the following reason. At their meeting in March, 1878, when the project was sanctioned, the Corporation voted to ask Government to advance the money. In the following August a reply was received from Government declining to advance the necessary funds. The Municipality then went into the general market for their money, and naturally borrowed only what was necessary for the early portion of the work. The result has been to admit of still further discussion as to details of the work not yet begun, the postponement of the measures necessary to carry the work out in its entirety, and the loss of interest on the thirteen lakhs already expended, as no use is, or can be, made of it without further expenditure. The Municipal Commissioner, although but a short time in charge of this responsible post, has not been slow to realize the "waste of money which will be caused by a policy of hesitation," as he tells us in his admirable letter of the 29th September on this subject. He writes : "I presume that the new main drain which has been lately constructed was meant to be used, and I ask, how is it to be used unless we proceed ?" There has been, we think, a very prevalent idea that all the expenditure already incurred could not be utilized until the experiments had been concluded which the Corporation had sanctioned regarding "privy fittings and connections," and that anything further to be done meant the introduction of privies into all the houses, with the necessary connection to carry the nightsoil into the new drain. The public have therefore regarded the lack of active measures to utilize the new drain as a course required in the interests of the city, as well as a consequence of the prejudices of certain of the inhabitants.

The letter of the Municipal Commissioner corrects this view, and shows that there is still much to do before that much-contested question of house connections is reached. The island of Bombay is perforated in every direction with drains, some of enormous size, into which flow the sullage water from the houses and the storm waters. These drains are fit only for storm waters, as they are not carefully constructed ; the sullage water, in fact, soaks into the ground instead of passing along the drains, and this fills the earth with the seeds of disease. The new drains are, however, perfectly tight, and can carry off the sullage water without polluting the ground in any way ; they are, moreover, hermetically sealed, so as not to admit any storm water. Moreover, if house privy connections are ever made, this sullage water will be needed to give the necessary flow in the drains. Mr. Ollivant therefore proposes to utilize at once the new drain for this sullage water, which will effectually prevent its continuing to pollute the ground. To this no possible objection can be made, for, as he states, "old sewers exist in all parts of the city, and so the new scheme simply amounts to this,—that we propose to substitute well-constructed sewers with a proper gradient for badly-constructed sewers without (in some cases) any gradient at all." There will, moreover, be a saving of money by this plan, as money is all the time required to patch up the old sewers, in order to limit as much as possible the poisoning of the ground by its saturation with sullage water. When these old drains are reserved for storm waters only, most of this expenditure will be saved. Again, this diversion of sullage water into the new drain will prevent the flooding of the flats every monsoon with filthy water, and the subsequent nuisance caused to the whole northern part of the town after each monsoon, when the sun pours its rays on the earth saturated with sullage water. Just so soon as the sullage water is directed into the new drain the open side drains and the old sewers will be used for storm water only, and the water which will [illegible] into the flats during the monsoon will be clean water. It will be possible, if this be done, to drive across the flats in the cold weather without being suffocated by the noxious smells.

As the Town Council have without a dissentient adopted the Commissioner's proposals, they ought, we think, to command the support of any one who takes the trouble to look into the subject, and no one has a right to keep a seat on the Corporation who does not investigate a question of such importance to the people. Mr. Ollivant asks the Corporation to decide if the sewerage scheme is to be proceeded with, and if so that provision be made at once for the money, so that the work may not have another check. He calculates that for the sewerage scheme 33 lakhs are wanted,—for house connections (not privy fittings and connections) 10½ lakhs are wanted ; for surface drainage 9 lakhs ; and for two new pumping engines ¾ lakh ; or in all between 53 and 54 lakhs for this drainage work. Of course the best method of raising the money will be a matter for further consideration. What is wanted now is authority to proceed with the work, so that the expenditure already incurred may be of some use, and that financial preparations may be made, so that the work may now proceed steadily to completion. We did not suppose that any one would wish to open up again the old question, which has been so thoroughly discussed, or to take up the time of the Corporation in recommending that they rescind the resolution of March, 1878, and abandon as useless the work then sanctioned, and throw away the thirteen lakhs already spent. And yet this is what is to be done by the two members of the Corporation who have given notices of questions and motions on this subject. We are surprised at this course from men who certainly have the courage of their opinions, and the ability to state those opinions clearly and effectively. There is no one of the points raised in the notices sent to the Clerk of the Corporation in this matter which could not have been easily answered before the meeting, and the information might have been used to support a motion to defer any further work on the drainage. This would have been a fair issue on which to meet the proposal of

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 8.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon, accompanied by Mr. Primrose, Dr. Anderson, Father Kerr, and one aide-de-camp, left shortly after four this afternoon for Futtehpore-Sikri. The carriages were horsed by the Artillery, who furnished relays *en route*.

The Viceroy's contemplated visit to Muttra on the 14th will not be carried out.

The Station will give a large ball to the visitors to-night at the Metcalfe Hall.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TUNISIAN AFFAIRS.

TUNIS, Nov. 7.

Many of the Tunisian tribes have submitted to the French.

THE TURKISH BONDHOLDERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.

A draft of the Convention submitted by the delegates of the Turkish bondholders to the Port proposes 1 per cent. interest, with a sinking fund of ½ per cent., which is to be doubled when the revenue permits.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Revd. J. McHale, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.

[The above delayed in transmission.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 6th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm with moderate inquiry. Any attempt to raise prices checks business.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 100¼

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84¼

4½ ,, ,, ... 91¾

3 ,, Consols for account ... 100⅜

3 ,, French Rentes..... 117f.

Bar Silver ..... 51d.

Arrival—James Watt.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and from Nordeney are interrupted.

STEAMER REPORTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7, 11-34 P. M.

Mail-steamer Djemnah, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 8, 11-20 A. M.

French mail-steamer Djemnah, from Colombo, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 7.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 76·1 Farht.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8,

At 6 a.m. .. .. 74·3

„ 10 a.m. .. .. 78·1

„ 2 p.m. .. .. 85·1

„ 4 p.m. .. .. 84·7

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Bombay for Kurrachee yesterday.

WE hear that the first regular run of the Bombay Hunt will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The hounds are already being taken out frequently for training purposes, but the country is hardly fit for hunting yet, as the crops and grass have not been cut everywhere.

OUR contemporary is mistaken in supposing that we accused it of inconsistency "because Mr. Hart said one thing and it said another" in respect to the question of private practice. Our quotations were made from three leaders of our contemporary, and not any of them from Mr. Hart's letter. On the 1st of April, the paper in question denounced the Government for not putting an end to the "Bombay system of private practice." On the 1st of November, it denounced the Surgeon-General for having put an end to private practice in Bombay; and on the 2nd it maintained that there was only one case of private practice, and that the Government was wrong in having allowed it to be interfered with.

MAJOR JAMES PHILLIPS, 1st Sind Horse, arrived at Kurrachee on the 1st instant, and left on the 4th for Bombay *en route* to England on medical certificate.

COLONEL FREDERICK WESTON PEILE, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, has arrived at Allahabad to assume the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, N. W. P. and Oudh, in the room of Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Saturday's *Gazette of India* contained an important notification announcing the application of the 70 lakhs of famine-insurance money of this year, and about 7 lakhs of that of next year, in reduction of debt by discharging certain loans. As the full text of the notification has not yet been received, we can only describe it in general terms; but it seems evident that the present measure is another illustration of the energetic intelligence which now reigns in the Financial Department. It is to be hoped that this may not be defeated by the clumsy intervention of superior authority at home, directed by spasms of ignorant or interested agitation."

THE British India steamer Ethiopia took the bar at Mangalore on Monday, but floated off the same evening quite uninjured.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir Donald Stewart) is expected to arrive in Calcutta, from Assam, on or about the 24th instant.

A NOTIFICATION appears in Army circulars that clause 49, Army Circulars, India, 1881, as regards officers wearing the badge of rank on their shoulder straps, is made applicable to the Volunteer Forces in India. The officers of the Bombay Volunteers will have to get their uniforms altered. At present they do not wear "shoulder straps" at all, but silver "shoulder cords," which would obviously be unfitted to carry a badge. They will have to discard the cords, and substitute straps, and the badges of rank at present worn on the collar must be transferred to the shoulder straps.

THE Lahore paper has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"The announcement in the *Statesman and Friend of India*, issue of November 3, that Captain Campbell, aide-de-camp to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, died at Darjeeling, is utterly without foundation; the officer who died was Mr. Napier Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling. Please contradict as widely as possible."

REVIEWING Lord Ripon's educational resolution, the *Civil and Military Gazette* heartily approves of the proposal to send as many as possible of the indigent class of children to boarding schools, rather than collect them in small groups at station schools. The Allahabad Protestant free school for orphans will very soon become an admirable institution of this class. At present it is attended by about ninety pupils, but the number is proposed to be extended to three hundred. The Lahore free school, which contains twenty-four day pupils and forty-one boarders, will also be enlarged to give room for two hundred children. Our contemporary thinks the resolution might have spoken somewhat more strongly and sympathetically on the subject of hill schools.

SAYS the *Indu Prakash*:—"It seems to be getting very difficult for certain journalists amidst us to discuss the merits of a public question, without going into personalities. *Native Opinion* cannot comment upon Baroda politics without giving names to the administrators of that State; the *Mahrata* cannot discuss any question without being led to think of 'the notorious Madhavrao. This was bad enough; but the matter becomes much worse when we find the *Times of India* playing a similar *rôle* and running into trivial personalities in criticising a certain recent Government order affecting the officers of the Educational Department, as if the personalities indulged in and the order complained of were inseparable from each other. Some careful inquiry and an unbiassed mind would have, however, enabled the *Times of India* to perceive that it was not fair to take a personal view of a question which affected the interest of a large and useful class, especially when there was fair scope for a criticism of it in other respects. The allegations made by that journal, apparently in support of the new order, but as is indicated by its paragraph, really to gain a victory over the person criticised, are not only made in bad taste, but are opposed to facts, principles, and precedents. It was alleged that the order was due to the fact that Prof. Peterson took up a private pupil; it was also alleged that in so doing he compromised the dignity associated with the office of a professor of Elphinstone College. The first allegation is as incorrect as the second is opposed to precedents. The fact of it is that no professor has ever yet thought it a compromise of his dignity to take up a private pupil. And in engaging himself in private tuition Professor Peterson did what was done long before him by certain well-known members (now retired) of the Bombay Educational Department. We need hardly remind the *Times of India* that Dr. Richard Tuohill Reid was engaged in private instruction, although he was at the same time Professor of English Literature in Elphinstone College; and, Sir Alexander Grant—whose name it would be difficult to dissociate from the early days of the Bombay Educational Department and the University—had a private pupil of his own, although he was doing duty in Elphinstone College as Principal and professor. Again, there were—but why go on adding instances, when it is clear from what we have mentioned that the compromise of dignity which is stated to be the necessary result of the undertaking of private instruction by a Government professor is more imaginary than real, and was unknown in Bombay, at least in the days of the very person who put the Educational Department of this Presidency on a sound basis?"

THE *Sulhoda Patrika* says:—The public papers have been dwelling on the hardship of the prohibition to teachers drawing salaries from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 who have hitherto supplemented their incomes by the gains of private tuition. These papers deserve the thanks of the teachers; but they do not seem to be aware that in Bombay there are vernacular teachers drawing from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and in the Mofussil Rs. 10 and downwards, whom the new order will affect still more injuriously. This surely cannot have been contemplated, and if the parties affected will try to represent their cases to Government, the matter may be fairly expected to be reconsidered. But surely Mr. Chatfield, as head of the department, ought to be aware of this state of things, and should have arranged so as to frame his correspondence with Government as to prevent such a muddle and increase of useless correspondence and needless loss and anxiety to many of his poor subordinates. This, we conceive, is one use of a big administrative officer intervening between the Government and the Educational, like any other public department.

THE members of the Sind Bar have addressed a long letter to the Judicial Commissioner complaining of inconveniences to counsel, assessors, and witnesses, and injustice to accused persons, arising out of rules recently framed in obedience to instructions from Government "that there should be no fixed Criminal Sessions, but that cases should be tried immediately on committal," and under which session judges are responsible for fixing without delay the earliest date on which cases committed shall be tried.

THE *Indu Prakash* suggests that "it is to be hoped some member of the Municipal Corporation, or the Municipal Commissioner, will place before the Corporation a proposal to provide for the bereaved families of the three coolies who were killed the other day by the gaseous poison proceeding from the drain on the Frere-road. The proposal would not be an absurd one to make, since the Corporation has of late gone on increasing the salaries of municipal officers."

THE Ootacamund paper writes that the coffee crop is expected to be late this year. The late spring rains brought the blossom out a little after time, and the dry weather generally that succeeded did not contribute to develop the berry. In some localities it is abnormally small, but the bean shows compact and firm. The crop will probably be characterised as light and small. Most estates are short, and even this limited outturn was menaced during the year. If prices rise working expenses may be improved; if not they will leave many of the estates with an increasing debit balance. The gold industry has thrown coffee back considerably, but beyond a temporary depression this product will assert its superiority and remunerative character before long.

THE following is the staff of the Bozdar column returning to India:—Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, Commanding; Major C. F. James, 13th N. I., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain A. M. Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, Brigade-Major; Major H. Beevan, Staff Corps, Survey Officer; Captain W. B. Whiteford, R. E. Field Engineer; Sub-Assistant Commissary-General B. B. Warden, Commissariat Officer; Surgeon-Major W. O'Halloran, Army Medical Department, Senior Medical Officer; Local Lieutenants A. G. Mayne and R. C. Plowden, Transport Officers.

AN interesting historical discovery is said to have been made at *Kiu-lung K'iao* [Nine-dragon bridge] outside the South Gate of Shangai. It appears that twenty years ago there was a certain Hoochow man named Shao Shou-shan, who, with many others, took to flight on the approach of the Tai-p'ing rebels. When things had quieted down a little he returned, bringing with him remains for burying his dead relations. This accomplished, he departed, requesting his former neighbours to look after the graves. The people seem to have complied with his demand, and for many years bestowed all necessary care upon the mounds. During this time Shao appeared once upon the scene, in order to burn incense, papermoney, etc., to the *manes* of his friends. He then departed for the third time, but came back again the other day, in order, as he said, to remove the coffins to his present residence in Szechuan. It was observed, however, that the coffins were so enormously heavy that it was almost impossible to lift them; also that they bore other marks, difficult to reconcile with the fact of their containing dead bodies. At last the truth came to light. They are said to have been full of treasure, which Shao—now a white-haired old man—had concealed in this manner, in order to save it from falling into the hands of the soldiery. Why, however, he should have kept the secret for so long, and gone through the farce of *post-mortem* sacrifices, is probably known only to himself. The *North China Herald* does not vouch for the truth of this story, but there is nothing inherently impossible in it, many such occurrences having been related in connection with the great rebellion.

NEWS was received by the last mail of the death of Major-General George Cautley of the Bengal Cavalry, which took place on the 1st of last month. He entered the service as a cornet in the 8th Light Cavalry in 1825, and served with great distinction as Brigade-Major of cavalry in the Punjab campaign, and especially so at Chillianwalah, where he saved an officer's life, and, no doubt, would have received the Victoria Cross had such been then in existence; but General Cautley never alluded to the circumstance, and it was only by mere accident that it was discovered, many years after, through the officer whose life he saved relating the circumstance to a near relative. The *United Service Gazette* pays the following tribute to his memory:—"A better man and soldier never breathed, and with him goes another of the last of John Company's good bargains." General Cautley was 73 years old at the time of his death.

A STORY is told in most Parisian green-rooms of "The Manager and the Five Tenors." The manager had engaged a French operetta troupe to perform in a city of South America. He was the most polite and generous of managers. He offered high terms, promised his *protégés* a benefit apiece, made the best arrangements for their comfort on the voyage out, and at last had the satisfaction of steaming off with them all. The day when they started was a fine one, and as soon as the shores of France had faded out of sight the company, to keep up their spirits, began to sing on deck. But very soon they stopped, and five gentlemen were seen to stare at one another with consternation. They were all five tenors. "Why, how is this," cried one, "I was engaged as the only tenor." "That is my case too," chimed in another, and so said they all. The manager had slunk down into the cabin during this altercation, but he was called up again, and was requested to furnish explanations. "Calm your minds," he said, in a cheerful tone. "You are five tenors now, but I calculate that four of you will be carried off by the *vomito negro* as soon as we land, and I promise that the one who survives shall be my only tenor." Under this grim jest may, perhaps, lurk a grain of fact, which it would be well not altogether to lose sight of.

THE *Cyprus Times*, in its issue of September 24, complains of the great increase of cases scheduled under the head of "undetected crime," and states that the prevalence of the vices and of what are believed to be incendiary fires in the island forests, has attracted public attention to the question of the police force. With reference to the suppression of the Pioneer Corps, or rather its conversion by Lord Kimberley into a constabulary force, the *Cyprus Times* states that this body still retains the title of "military police," and urges that "the sooner the officers and men are distinctly given to understand that they are employed in a civil capacity and paid for civil duties and for keeping down and detecting crime, the better it will be for the service and the tax-payers." It appears that six of the police officers receive over 400*l.* a year, and two over 340*l.*; and yet, according to our contemporary, the island has been and is infested with escaped criminals, who have robbed many of the villagers and have been fed and secreted by others. It is reasonable to assume that the improved organization of the police force in Cyprus is one of the subjects which will be embraced in the pending official inquiry.

THE KHOT AND THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last year in the month of February, in your issue of the 6th of that month, in reply to a letter which was published in your journal on January 26th and signed "Don Ario," you concluded a leading article by declaring that "we look upon the objections to the Bill (viz., the Khoti Settlement Bill, Act I. of 1880) which both sides have put forward as a general indication of the substantive justice of that measure." The refrain of it was that "the object of the Bill was to define the rights of the Khots as they are."

Having thus delivered a judgment—not, I hope, unalterable—on the merits of that measure, though, in the first instance, you gave a very qualified approval to it, may I now ask you to revert to it again?

Unless you read the new Act with the utmost care—care amounting to study—you will not take it to be other than the simple, innocent-looking production which its brevity might lead you to suppose. Whoever drafted it did so with consummate tact; and unless you happened to have a knowledge of the system it has introduced, you would not easily detect that anything particular was amiss in it. For instance, read through the whole Act, and discover, if you can, that the peasantry have been subjected to an *annual crop appraisement at the hand of the Khot*, in which he is empowered to take half and one-third of their crops.

Clause (C) of Section 33 does not betray it, and in the second para. the survey officer referred to has nothing whatsoever to do with the determination of the amount. If he had, it would not have required an Act, short though it is, to obstruct and prevent him having any discretion in the matter. The fact really is that the settlement of the peasant's tenure by persons who are not survey officers involves the amount of the taxation to be paid by him. It is a mere snare to have introduced the survey officer's name into that clause. The Survey has, from the beginning, consistently repudiated the whole affair, and the present settlement is none of their doing. Perhaps I may as well here remark for it to be borne in mind that a *complete survey* consists of three parts—the survey proper, the settlement of status or tenure, and the taxation affecting all who have a status.

To define the rights of the Khots as they are has been the shibboleth. In relation to the peasantry, and how preposterously these same rights affect them, I will deal with further on. In relation to the State, shall be obliged if you will give me a transparent definition, and in order that you may have no difficulty in giving the very clearest answers, I will formulate the questions

(1.) What is a Khot?

(2.) Is he a proprietor?

(3.) Is he a servant of the State?

(4.) Is he a farmer of the revenue?

(5.) Is he a survey occupant?

(6.) If not any or all of these, what is he?

You will find that in Bombay Act I. of 1880 the definition of what a Khot is, *is altogether avoided*; so that those who are anxious to study the subject will meet with an obstruction at the very outset. On turning, however, to the discussion before the Bill became law, you will find that the honourable member in charge of it said very distinctly that the Khot was not a proprietor; he even affirmed that he was a "servant of Government." Before this definition *is not incorporated in the Act*, can be accepted, I have to ask in what sense is he a "servant of Government." Is he a servant of Government in the sense that a kookurni or talati of a village is? that is to say, has Government the power of expelling him from the exercise of his functions if, on cause shown, it so will? If Government cannot do this, then the Khot cannot be said to be a "servant of Government."

"The Khots shall continue to hold their villages conditionally on the payment of the amounts due on account of the *Jumu* (assessment) of the same"—so says the Act. But he is more. The Khot is in fact at full liberty to play fast and loose with Government as often as he may choose? He may assume the responsibility one year, and lay it aside the next, and again reassume it, and so on *ad infinitum*. How do you reconcile it? Is the caprice of the Khot binding on Government, or has Government the power, if a Khot once shirks the conditions entailed of alienating the village from his hold, and so clearing the way for other arrangements? If Government cannot do this, then the Khot cannot be said to be a "servant of Government."

"The Khot shall give a written receipt for every payment of rent or land a revenue made to him" by the tenantry—which, it may be incidentally remarked, he ignores to do—and failing this, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of Rs. 100." Here he is evidently intended to do something in the shape of a subordinate—a revenue farmer he can scarcely be, because, as said before, for a misdemeanour or any flagrant abuse of his rights, he apparently cannot be expelled from his functions. He may levy grain from the peasant fraudulently to an extent out of all proportion to what the law allows him; he may drive them absolutely frantic, and leave them no option but to submit or to slay him, still for any provision to the contrary in the Act, the State can no more touch him than it can entertain fish in the air. It has been euphemistically called *protecting* the peasantry, and considering the power now given, but to outsiders it looks very much as though the Khot had been new created very little short of a proprietor.

With what is called a "survey occupant" he has nothing in common. A "survey occupant" is the person whose name is entered authorisedly in the survey papers or other public accounts as responsible to Government for payment of the assessment due upon any field.

Now though Government have repeatedly declared in State papers that the fundamental error committed by Colonel Francis's survey lay in its not recognising the Khot to be the "survey occupant," and generally affirmed the conviction that the Khot was, and obviously *must* be, the "survey occupant" of all Khoti land, these statements have been wholly unaccompanied by any kind of test or illustration to demonstrate their soundness. Clause 8, Sec. 3 of the Act says that an "'occupancy tenant' means a holder of Khoti land who has a right of occupancy in such land." If the Khot, too, has a right of occupancy, as he must be, to be the "survey occupant," then are there two rights of occupancy. If the tests that are wanting be applied, you will be forced to the conclusion that it is obvious that the Khot is *not* the survey occupant.

(1.) The Khot, *as a Khot*, is nowhere to be found as an occupant at all; but as a Dharakurri, not as a Khot, he is so found.

(2.) The Khot has not his name entered in survey papers or State accounts as an occupant.

(3.) He is not responsible for the assessment, except by virtue of a contract, or "kaboolayat," which he enters into annually with the State.

(4.) Without the annual kaboolayat the State could not hold him legally responsible for the rent of a village or any portion of it.

(5.) Withdraw the annual kaboolayat, and the Khot, if unable to collect his dues from the people, will refuse to pay the assessment, and can he be held legally responsible?

(6.) If the assessment due upon any Khoti land is not paid by the Khot, can the land be put up to auction and sold? and can it would be the effect of such sale? Has it ever been done?

If you apply these propositions to the question, now can it be said that a Khot is a "survey occupant," according to the definition? What then, I ask, is a Khot? The answer to this will be the more acceptable, if it be an answer, not imaginary or fictitious but founded on the definitions and clauses of the new Act of 1880. In fact, I wish you, if you can, to gather what a Khot is from the Act.

In this inquiry there are just a few suggestions to be thrown out, which may be taken into consideration.

(1.) To define a Khot as a proprietor would be to betray the interests of the State, for the State is proprietor.

(2.) To define him as a servant of Government or State bailiff would be to render absolutely unjustifiable the whole of the provisions of the Act and the new settlement so detrimental to the interests of the peasantry.

(3.) To define him as a farmer of State revenue would be to establish a system so unwise that the persons who established it would be thought little short of insane. In the midst of these appalling inconveniences it is most prudent to shirk it altogether—as it has been shirked. But it is very melancholy that it should be so shirked, because it reveals a consciousness of something wrong, something which cannot be brought into harmony with the foul land system imposed on the peasantry—a system with which Colonel Francis would have nothing to do, which Mr. Nairne, C.S., condemned, which Colonel Waddington would not carry out, and which in every light in which it is examined with it considers utterly rotten, except one, viz., Mr. Crawford, and he may be considered the person chiefly responsible for it, as he has been the instrument employed for carrying it out. As the entire settlement has been an unconditional surrender on the part of the State under cover of a masterly retreat from a supposed false position, the noise of an uproarious body of, perhaps, 3,000 Brahmin State agents, or, in other words, Khots, is no longer heard, but a silent disintegration and general effacement of the "security of rights" of about 1,000,000 peasants has taken its place. We will prove it is so.

There is little profit to be derived from beating about the bush, and dropping an explosive in the path of our successors. The great misfortune of this question has been that so few have known anything about it. We can wonder how many of the members of the Legislature who made themselves responsible by their votes really understood the problem they are supposed to have solved: I can aver with the utmost confidence that, far from laying the ghost, they have created for themselves a "Irish question" in Bombay. It must always be a misfortune and a public calamity when a lack of knowledge on any subject renders it possible for one person to draft the terms of a measure according to his prejudices or his own views. Persons, however, who did know the question were led to believe that they who had the accumulated experience of years to guide them, were going to erect such a fabric on the ruins of the old, which they have carefully erased, that no peg would be left to hang an objection on, and criticism would amount to pure folly. Perhaps so, but we should like to know what is a Khot now, and why has he not been defined? All else has been explained, from a Dharakurri, or privileged occupant, down to a tenant-at-will; but no corner seems to be left to go round, if only to leave the Khot in the lurch, and to have not to meddle with him. He is an inflammatory article, he bristles with petitions and vakeels and lawcourts, and has his pockets full of lucre, and the Lord only knows what he sides, and he cannot be subdued—not at least till somebody arises who has the will to quell him. It is more than possible that if Government would only hand him over to the tender mercies of what Froude the other day called the "Blatant Beast," and what we here in India more politely term the "Patient Peasant," and not interfere between them, they would at once relieve Government of a vast quantity of future trouble at very little expense; but in that case I suppose Government would deem itself under an obligation to interpose on behalf of the Khot, in order to deliver him from evil. It would be very much more to the purpose if it would deliver its own peasants from while it sacrificed its bailiffs.

A few years ago there was a commission appointed to report on the Khoti question. What has become of the valuable contents of its report? Its publication would have contributed largely to the fund of general public information, which is always an advantage to any State; but since the date it was issued it has only lived to be consigned to oblivion, along with the few persons who had the privilege at the time to read it. You are aware, Sir, that there are two sides to this Khoti question—the side of the peasantry, abolition of the Khots, security of tenure and cash payments; and the side of the Khots, who consider themselves zemindars, with the right of supremacy over the peasants, crop appraisements, grain payments, and no security of tenure. In reference to this question Col. Francis and Mr. Nairne, C.S., both now in England, may be taken to be representative of the former; and Mr. Crawford of the latter. Since the departure of the former Mr. Crawford may be said to have had it all his own way, and what is called his system has been introduced into the district of Ratnagiri, Col. Francis's settlement being effaced, though it had existed for twelve years. We need scarcely say that the new settlement is a complete innovation in our established practice. In consequence of this change, for the last three years the Khots have been at full liberty to appraise the crops of the people, and exact grain payments from the peasantry. This much having been premised, we now proceed to our business; and every point of fact which I shall state appears to the narrowest scrutiny. The whole of what is said here will be said in the interests of the people, who have no spokesman, the dumb mass, the great majority of those who reap, the thigh and sinew, bone and muscle, as it has been aptly called. Let those who read it believe that it is what the people would say had they the power to make their utterances heard, and to force them on the attention of those who lent so wide an ear to the boisterous clamour of the Khots—a clamour that would not have pronounced half such high but for reasons more real than apparent. It is a matter of the most exquisite and vital importance to tens of thousands of people, and to drive them to murder, rapine and lawlessness is most unjust. What is Government prepared to do, supposing the people, ready and willing as they always are to pay what is due to the State, absolutely refuse to pay any portion of their crops to the Khots? The Khot is not their landlord, and they have a positive right to demand that his remuneration for the performance of his functions, if proven excessive, shall be curtailed, or shall take some other form, or shall be wholly abolished. Even with Colonel Francis's survey they were said to be dissatisfied,—a survey made ostensibly in their interests,—and why? Because they had looked to be put on the same level that the State had put the whole of the rest of the Presidency; and when they found that under another garb they were still to go on supporting the entire body of Khots, there was nothing more natural than that they should feel the sting of disappointment. How this feeling was dexterously used by the Khots to advance their own interests and to swell *their* agitation is well known. What the Government has now done in this settlement is what the weak, the cripple, the lame and halt among Governments usually do,—purchase present ease and a tranquil life at the cost of an infinity of future trouble. Even now the Khots seem to collect their dues without friction, which will go on expanding in geometrical progression; and moreover, they are at full liberty to drag the State into their personal squabbles and quarrels, whilst they are haggling over the amount of their dues. All the profits, as I shall show, accrue to the Khots, whilst all the obloquy and odium attaches to the State. The State cannot so much as rein on land until the Khot first receives the amount of his dues charged on production. It is one of those hybrid arrangements that Brahmins love to revel in—a harmony in rink and sense—a gigantic symmetrical bungle, full of promise on paper; but curse added to curse in practice, so far at least as the peasantry are concerned, and they are more concerned than any body else can be.

(To be continued.)

PARWUTTI.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Captain Guy O'Twiss, will sail to-morrow, the 10th instant, for England, with 30 officers, 6 ladies, and 5 children, and also 990 men, 57 women, and 135 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Major and Pay Master W. Bailey, Army Pay Dept.
Capt. D. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut. and Quartermaster and Mrs. E. T. Murray and two children, 1st Batt. South Yorkshire.
Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson, Leinster.
Surg-Major W. H. Gorde, A. M. D.
Surg-Major and Mrs. St. Jno. Kilkery and two children, A. M. D.
Surg-Major W. F. Bennett, A. M. D.
Lieut. C. E. Walker, R. A.
Lieut. A. H. Hewat, R. H. A.
Capt. J. F. Frith, R. A.
Lieut. J. C. Marston, R. A.
Capt. J. Deering, 2nd Batn. Cheshire.
Lieut. J. E. Bradshaw, Staff Corps.
Lieut. R. Southy, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. J. Ellicombe, Devonshire.
Lieut. A. C. Woolridge, South Wales Borderers.
Capt. H. H. Prior, Leinster.
Lieut. Hon. J. E. P. Vereker, R. A.
Capt. C. Worthan, 4th Batn. Royal Rifle Corps.
Lieut. A. E. W. Colville, Rifle Brigade.
Major and Mrs. J. Greagh, Leicestershire.
Vety.-Surg. and Mrs. R. A. Ringe and child, Vety. Dept.
Col. G. D. Pritchard, R. E.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. A. H. Ridsdale, Norfolk.
Major and Mrs. H. V. C. Shaw, Royal Irish.
Capt. A. W. Noyes, West Yorkshire.
Gant. J. H. Wheeler, North Lancashire.
Lieut. A. G. G. Elton, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. D. A. R. Chapman, Worcestershire.
Surg.-Genl. J. M. S. Fogo, A. M. D.

CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following statement has been compiled, and is issued from the General Department, Secretariate, showing the attacks of and deaths from cholera in the Bombay Presidency from the 1st January last:—

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of attacks to Population.	Percentage of deaths to Population.	Remarks.
						Up to—
Bombay City	773,196	574	446	·074	·057	4th Nov.
Ahmedabad..	836,324	320	157	·037	·018	21st Oct.
Kaira ..	891,800	165	59	·020	·007	14th Oct.
Surat ..	611,198	5,242	2,589	·83	·42	7th Oct.
Broach ..	326,930	134	115	·047	·035	31st Aug.
Thana ..	908,548	890	510	·097	·056	11th Oct.
Kolaba ..	381,649	907	554	·23	·14	21st Sept.
Ahmednagar.	751,228	5,416	2,503	·72	·33	14th Oct.
Poona ..	900,921	2,315	1,018	·24	·11	30th Sept.
Khandesh ..	1,237,231	7,338	3,117	·59	·25	14th Oct.
Nasik ..	761,206	2,209	1,062	·33	·13	7th Oct.
Sholapur ..	582,487	2,676	1 244	·45	·21	14th Oct.
Satara ..	1,062,350	1,340	534	·12	·030	7th Oct.
Belgaum ..	864,014	617	245	·074	·028	22nd Oct.
Kaladgi ..	6·8,493	190	85	·029	·013	21st Oct.
Kanara ..	421,840	9	2	·0009	·0004	Ap'l & July
Ratnagiri ..	907,000	219	40	·020	·0004	31st July.
Total....	12,902,205	30,966	14,282	·24	·11	

Bombay Castle, 7th Nov., 1881.

PRIVATE TUITION AND THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

THE *Indu Prakash* writes under this heading:—"We care very little for those in the higher grades of the service, for it is not *they*, whom the order will injuriously affect. If Mr. Chatfield's sole aim was at Professor Peterson, *then* that aim has failed, for he loses nothing by the order. It is the smaller fry of lowly paid and neglected schoolmasters, on whom the order is assuredly calculated to have a prejudicial effect. Being lowly paid is not their *only* grievance, for it is well known that *promotion* in the Educational Department is so uncertain and slow that those who resort to it do so through shee necessity. And it is not fair that Government should take advantage of this necessity and, instead of curing the evil, add to its intensity by issuing a vexatious and sweeping order of the kind now in question. The chief, and indeed the most important, ground on which exemption is to be claimed on behalf of the lowly paid school-masters in Government service from the standing order that public servants should not take up any other service than that of Government is, that the Educational Department is constituted on a principle quite opposed to that which rules in the other departments. Take the Revenue Service. A Matriculate or an F. E. A. begins in a Collector's office from the lowest rank of clerk on, perhaps, Rs. 30 a month, and there is nothing to hinder him from rising to the highest post in that office, for promotion is generally governed by experience and long standing. In the Educational Department it is far otherwise. A Matriculate or an F. E. A. begins on Rs. 40 or 30 and rots there till one of his own pupils happens to take the degree B. A., and is at once placed above him. It cannot but be so, but that is no reason why the Government should aggravate the evils of an unavoidable anomaly. The *Bombay Gazette* has not exaggerated matters in stating that this order will draw many an humble teacher in the Educational Service to penury and lead to the ruin, directly or indirectly, of good many families. We therefore earnestly ask the Government to reconsider their decision and to modify it, if it cannot be altogether cancelled.

If the order is sure to have this effect on the lower ranks of the Educational Department, as indeed it is, it also sure to deprive many a charitably inclined and well-disposed teacher or Professor, in the higher grades of it, of the opportunity of doing good. To substantiate this, we need only refer to the far-reaching principle, which the order in question lays down. It says that no officer of the Educational Department shall teach a pupil privately. Suppose one in the position of a learned Professor in a Government College interests himself in the well-being of his pupils very closely and finds one or two dull boys in his class. Suppose the professor in question desires to bring the boys up to the level of the other pupils in the class, and devotes an hour or two from his private hours to their *private* instruction. Is that, too, bad in principle? According to the order it is, but we know of several Professors, who have done this without thinking they were doing anything wrong. But it is needless to expose the unsound principle of an order which it is admitted on all hands, is both mischievous in its aim and sweeping in its effects. The Bombay Educational Department is a creation of long standing, and has existed for nearly a quarter of a century and side by side with its own progress, many of the teachers employed in it have gone on doing their official work, and at the same time eking out an honest livelihood by private instruction. Nothing would seem to have happened within these twenty-five years to convince the Government that any injury had resulted from the liberty allowed to the teachers employed in the Department who had taken up a private pupil. We hope the Government will reconsider all this and cancel the order without delay,

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh Hart, M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "there living and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo-bunder, this evening.

Divine Service, on board the Sarmatian, Prince's Dock, 3 p.m.

Divine Service, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 3-15 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Kellar, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 7th:—Calcutta (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Helios (s), Trieste; Sestos (s), Cardiff; Coventina (s), Réunion.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oorun (s), to Coast and Cutch; I. G. May Frere (s), Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the mail-steamer Punjab for Kurrachee and Sind has been postponed from Tuesday, the 8th instant, Mails for the above places will be closed at the General Post office at 5 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of October, 1881. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
000161	026143	017767	020932	055301	016909
		035845	062940	079585	016954
			209307	096543	
			218746		
			320070		
			320308		

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March ..... Baryzehnikoff ..... Küner.
Overture ..... Le Macon ..... Auber.
Grand Selection .. Marino Faliero ..... Donizetti.
Valse ..... Beloved Star ..... H. Laurent.
Quadrille ..... St. Patrick's ..... H. Laurent.
Galop ..... Friedes Jubel ..... Kühner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Sarmatian entered the dock yesterday.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Frank B Stewart appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan and obtained a summons against Mr. Henry Davy, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 50, received from complainant to be paid to a Marwarree.

THEFT.—Rughoo Luximon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on two separate charges, of the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel and an umbrella. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF DEFAM

the Lancers in this exercise. The accuracy with which, riding full speed, they transfixed the peg and drew it out of the ground, was a pretty sight. The first prize was a watch, and the second a sum of ten rupees, which were presented by the Resident to the successful sowars. The first prize of thirty rupees for the Lancers, presented by Colonel Russell, Commanding the Regiment, was taken by Private Kenney. Sabring lines placed upon wooden uprights was the next exercise, in which the sowars greatly excelled. This was followed by fencing under the supervision of Serjeant Sprent, the instructor of the 12th Lancers. Much amusement was occasioned by the "single stick" performers. The combatants belaboured each other *con amore* over arms, legs, and shoulders without any injury, for they were well padded. The most amusing sport of all consisted of twenty mounted sowars, on each side, charging at a signal and trying to unhorse the opposite parties. The grotesque attitudes assumed in the melee by the vanquishers and the vanquished was provokingly laughable. One fellow grasped his opponent by the beard, and, despite the latter's vociferous assurance that he was about shuffling off his mortal coil ("murgia") brought him down to the ground and sent his pony to the right about. Another, charging up to an opponent, attempted to seize him by the nape of the neck, when his pony, alive to his master's peril, kicked out right vigorously, to the discomfiture of the other party, who exclaimed, ruefully "I thought I was to fight men, but this brute is lending his heels against us." The sports were brought to a close by a "Tug of War," with its usual concomitants of shouting, stumbling, &c. I dare say we shall soon have our cold season upon us. It is pleasant as it is, with the thermometer at 77° in the middle of the day.—*Madras Times.*

SHOOTING OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

In publishing the returns of the Musketry practice of British and Native troops in the Madras Presidency for 1880-81, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief makes the following remarks :—

British Cavalry.—The figure of merit exhibits a decrease of 1·40 points per man on that of last year, and is not so good as it ought to be considering the improved weapon with which the cavalry are now armed.

Native Cavalry.—There is an improvement in the figure of merit of 8·95 points per man, which is due in a great measure to the superior shooting of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

British Infantry.— The results of the individual practices continue very satisfactory, the figure of merit being 106·41 against 104·71 in 1879-80 and the 2nd Battalin, Hampshire Regiment heads the list with the "very good" average of 116·25.

Native Infantry.—The figure of merit is only "moderate", and exhibits a decrease of 2·39 points per man on that of the previous year. The percentage of non-exercised men is still too high, and the Provincial Commander-in-Chief desires again to remind commanding officers that except those exempted by regulation, and those who were in hospital, in prison or on the recruiting service during the whole course, there should be no untrained men in any regiment.

The annual course, except in a few instances in the Native Infantry, has been regularly conducted, and the musketry documents kept with care and accuracy.

The shooting of the recruits shows a decrease of 1·73 points per man on the figure of last year, but the average attained in individual firing, viz., 100·10 proves that with proper instruction the required standard for admission to the ranks is not too high.

Field firing was carried out by brigades at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, and Thayetmyo, and at a few other stations by battalions. The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is glad to learn from the reports on this most useful practice that the fire of the men generally was well under control both of company commanders and section leaders, but he regrets to find that more practice is still required by all ranks in estimating distance. Major-General Fayn would therefore ask general officers commanding to see that fuller effect is in future given to Paras. 82, 83, and 132 and 157 of the Indian Appendix and Native Musketry Regulation respectively regarding extra judging distance practice.

Firing at moving objects is in future to form part of the annual course for the Native Infantry, but the provincial Commander-in-Chief has noticed with pleasure that in three regiments of British and fourteen of Native Infantry, 2,306 men were exercised therein during the past season.

A "BOYCOTTED" JURY.

(TO THE EDITOR "MADRAS MAIL.")

Sir,—As one of the jurymen who were so severely censured by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan last night for their verdict in the Booth case, I beg to ask the favour of a small space in your columns, for the purpose of stating some good reasons for our finding, which his lordship denied us the opportunity of making public in any more formal manner. We considered :—

(1.) That though the offence was alleged to have been committed in November last year, no charge was made against the prisoners until nearly a year had elapsed, although their returns of expenditure had been supplied regularly to their superiors, and filed in their office.

(2.) That the first prisoner had been but two or three weeks in the service at the time the alleged conspiracy is supposed to have taken place.

(3.) That the principal evidence against the prisoners was that of their official superiors, who, on their own admission, had neglected their duty of supervision in an unaccountable manner.

(4.) That the testimony of a most important witness was of such a very dubious nature, and his bias against the first prisoner so clearly established, that it had to be taken *cum grano salis* very considerably.

(5.) That the confession of the second prisoner could not be, and ought not to have been, taken into serious consideration.

(6.) That his lordship in his summing up, the tenour of which I can say suprised most of us, while stating that on the evidence we had no option but to convict, said little or nothing on the important point as to whether the whole of that evidence could be trusted, and did not, as is usual, remind us forcibly that the prisoners were entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

(7.) That considering the numerous contradictions in the evidence of the native supervisor while under cross-examination, we felt we could not attach that importance to the evidence of a set of poor coolies which his lordship appeared to do, as they men were or had been under the control of the supervisor.

(8.) That knowing how easily evidence of the character referred to in the preceding paragraph is procured in this country, we felt it to be highly dangerous to convict a man of the past & whose previous character nothing was produced on a charge sustained to a large extent by such evidence.

The conclusion we came to was drawn up in writing as follows, but his lordship declined to allow it to be read : "The jury consider that the first prisoner has been guilty of carelessness in not properly superintending the disbursement of the money entrusted to him, but from the unsatisfactory nature of the main evidence, that of the supervisor especially, they cannot find that the amount in question has been criminally misappropriated." The fact was we considered the case to be probably a "got up" one, and the evidence disclosed such a surprising amount of carelessness all round that we could not do otherwise than give the prisoners the benefit of what seemed to us a very reasonable doubt.

For patiently sitting till 6-30 p.m., and, as I have no doubt his lordship would admit, giving very careful attention to the case, retiring for half an hour for full consideration, and returning with a conscientious verdict, we are addressed in language such as that generally applied by the Irish Bench to juries of Land Leaguers, who have triumphantly got off a brother "Boycotter" clearly guilty of murdering his landlord. We are ordered to return the following day for instruction and experience, and are "Boycotted" in Court until noon, doing nothing —still a jury, and yet not performing the functions of a jury, and we are held up to opprobrium, as being unintelligent and inexperienced.

If the functions of a jury are blindly to act upon the judge's direction, why cannot the judge be both judge and jury, and thus save many of us from the hardship of having to neglect our business in order to serve our country ?—Yours, &c.,

Madras, Nov. 5. "BOYCOTTED" JURYMAN.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Appointments.—On the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Handcock, he will take up the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General at Meerut; and Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer will join the Allahabad Division permanently. Orders have been received for the posting of the following medical officers, on their arrival at Allahabad from England :—Surgeon-Major F. R. Hogg, A. M. D., to Morar ; Surgeon H. J. Michael, A. M. D., to Rawal Pindi.—*Pioneer.*

Sir R. Egerton's Tour.—The first portion of the tour of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been slightly altered. Instead of proceeding to Murree and across the hills to Abbottabad, Sir Robert Egerton and his camp will leave Lahore by special train on the 10th instant, at 10-55 a. m., arriving at Rawulpindi the following morning. Here a halt will be made till the 14th, when the camp marches by way of Jani-ka-sang, Hattar, Haripur, and Sultanpur, to Abbottabad, which will be reached on the 17th instant.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Preparations for Viceroy at Agra.—General Bright, C.B., the Viceroy at Agra.—General Bright, C.B., commanding the Meerut Division, arrived at Agra on the evening of the 4th instant, and was received at the railway station by Brigadier-General Evans, R. A., just returned from England, and his staff. The General held a review of troops the following morning, and rehearsed the programme for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy on the 7th instant. Captain Muir and Perry, A.-D.-C's, have arrived in camp, as have also Major Jackson and Lieutenant Onslow of the Body Guard. The Maharajah of Bhurtpur arrived on the morning of the 5th instant, and the Maharana of Dholepore on the afternoon of the same day. The Maharajah of Scindia was expected to reach Agra at 2 p.m. of the 6th, attended by Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel White, late Military Secretary, left Agra, for England on the 5th instant.—*Pioneer.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TINNEVELLY COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at Carnac-bunder on account of the underwriters :—
ex. S. S. Africa.
N J—117 bales damaged Tinnevelly cotton.
S M Bombay—76 bales damaged Tinnevelly cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENKSSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
1 sample cotton dress.
6 cases scarlet and violet colour.
A quantity of empty acid gars.
4 cases gold thread.
2 case diamond cut beads.
1 bale colored mats.
1 case colored handkerchiefs.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Adirandock—
3 bales damaged grey shirtings.
On account of the underwriters—
H M Adam & Co.—J H M—236-87—2 bales damaged carpets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of piece-goods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham Co. in Parsee Bazaar-street. Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godown of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PARIAN FIGURES.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

An invoice of handsome Parian figures and porcelain table ornaments in lots to suit purchasers.

These are on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hornby-row, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and China furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, mirrors, large Brussels carpets, a semi-grand pianoforte by Joseph Kirkman and Sons, London, very rich table ornaments and figures, candelabra, pictures, brass bedstead, table and hanging lamps, single-barrelled Martini-Henry express rifle, revolvers, swords, daggers, shields, treasure-safe, books, &c., the property of Henry Stead, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. received instructions from the Administrator-General to sell by public auction at their rooms (first floor) on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p. m.

A choice collection of Japanese curiosities.
Belonging to the Estate of the late M. Roque-Martin.
Catalogues will be published, and the goods will be on view six days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th November, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Jackeria Musjid, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jaur[illegible] and Co., Provision Merchants.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF ENGLISH PICKLES AND VINEGAR.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms in Marine-street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

60 Hogsheads English Pickles.
84 Hogsheads English Vinegar.

These liquors are good, and were shipped by the Home Government for the use of troops at the Front. The offers will be accepted subject to the approval of the Commissary-General.

A deposit of 25 o/o will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Malabar Hill, next to Kessowjee Naik's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome well seasoned (quite new) blackwood and teakwood open carved french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome English iron bedsteads, large real Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. Mavroyeni, Esq., the same comprises, plain, thin stem glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, real China coffee set, best electro-plated ware such as dish covers, cruet and cake stands, tea set, salt cellars, ice-pail, set of Britannia metal spoons and forks in case, set of plated fish knives and forks with ivory handles, in mahogany case, table, chiffonier and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture ; such as a set of dinner table in 6 pieces for 15 persons, sideboard, whatnots with mirror, pier, circular, oval, tripod, monkey, writing, dressing and washing tables, easy, fold and drawing-room chairs, drawing and dining-room, double rattened, arm and without arm chairs, cheval-mirrors, reclining and conversation couches, foot stools, centre Ottoman, large real Japanese jars on stands, Persian carpets, iron Japanned 4 posts bedsteads complete, 5, 3, and 1 light handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, almirah with plate glass door, cupboards, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, a collection of plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of indentors, Nuzzerally Esmaljee and Co.

N. E. & Co.
H. S. E. & Co. 1-2—2 bales stationery, ex "Siam," Bombay.
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" 88-89—2 packages do. ex "Lord Ralington."
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AT 1 P. M.

1. Two-seated park phaeton.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, and now occupied by C. Beard, Esq., a large collection of choice and rare orchids in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. H. Summers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 21st November next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Aga Mahomed Esmail.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

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"	Silk and Wool "	18-8	" "
"	Oxford Cloth "	11	" "
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